THE DAILY NEWS

PRINCE RUPERT - BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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GREAT BRITAIN AND PREMIER KING.

Some newspapers in this country, and a few politicians as well, are attempting to persuade the Canadian people to believe that the contributions which Mr. Mackenzie King and his colleagues made to the discussions of the Imperial Conference were of little or no importance. Old Country newspapers have different views on the subject. Here is a fair sample of the tributes which the press of Great Britain has been paying to the Canadian Prime Minister and to Canada in general

"Mr. Mackenzie King's services at the Conference itself, as well as his public appearances in London and elsewhere, have fully justified the short postponement of the Conference that was made in order to secure his presence, and also the arrangements made by both parties in Canada to make his attendance possible. Those most closely in touch with the Conference proceedings are best able to testify to what he has done at Downing Street. Throughout the sittings he has taken a leading part in the deliberations, and his influence has been largely instrumental in bringing them to so satisfactory a conclusion. In his various public appearance in London and the Provinces, too, Mr. Mackenzie King has worthily upheld the dignity of the Dominion, and given a new prominence to Canada and Canadian affairs which should in due course bear good fruit."

Congratulatory comments also have appeared in connection with the address on the problems of Canada which Mr. Mackenzie King broadcast from the London station of the British Broadcasting Company just before he left England. Whatever some of his critics may say, therefore, the point to be remembered is that the Prime Minister went to Britain with an object in view and attained it—and did other good work for this country besides.

WHY ARGUE OVER SUCH THINGS?

To the New York World belongs the original credit for pointing out the foolishness of continually discussing the comparative size of the Majestic and the Leviathan. The rival owners—Great Britain and the United States respectively—have found out the question as to which is the larger vessel several times since they were allocated as war prizes. To the eye of the uninitiated they look alike. They are both monsters, reputed to be much too costly to operate, and considered glaring examples of what not to build in future. But, as The New York World pointed out a gear ago, why on earth advertise a couple of German-built boats when the firm which built them in Hamburg cannot be charged commercial rates for the publicity? The point obviously is well taken.—Victoria Times.

PEACE RIVER SHOULD GET ITS RAILROAD.

Premier Brownlee is said to have indicated that the only railway construction to be undertaken by the province this year will be in the Peace River district, and that there nothing more ambitious is intended that two extensions of a few miles each. If this is correct it will be admitted generally that what building is to be done is planned for the right part of the province; the part, that is, where railway extension is most urgently required. But it is to be hoped that the program will be made more in keeping with the requirements there.

The Peace River district had, this year, perhaps a better crop, certainly as good a crop, as any district in the province. But the net value of it to the growers is heavily discounted by the long railway haul to market, while in respect to a very considerable proportion of the crop it is costing more to get the grain to the railway than to get it from the shipping station to Vancouver or Prince Rupert. Settlers in the Pouce Coupe country have to spend three days taking a load of grain to the nearest railway point, and there are said to be several hundred thousand bushels in that area to be marketed.

Farming under such conditions cannot be other than a heartbreaking enterprise, and the courage and persistence which the pioneers are showing in carrying on, and in steadily increasing their acreage, deserves the success that can only come to them with proper railway facilities. If the Government, the Dominion authorities and the people of Central and Northern Alberta are justified in the faith they hold as to the productivity of the Peace River country it would be good business, as well as a measure of well-earned relief, to undertake something more than a trifling extension of the railway system by which that country is so inadequately served.—Edmonton Bulletin.

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Tribute Paid to Canadian Premier as an Outstanding Figure at London Conference

(By F. A. MACKENZIE, in "Overseas")

The Empire Conference began in fears, but ended in triumph. There was much anxiety in London beforehand. Rumor said that three of the Dominions were working, not for unity and co-operation, but for disintegration. South Africa's representative, rumor whispered, would threaten to "cut the painter." Mackenzie King, Canada's new Premier, had been reluctant to come and was not likely to prove sympathetic when he arrived. Ireland, with the memory of old grievances still green, would throw her weight against Imperial unity. And even those least inclined to pessimism wondered what would happen.

We can say that most of our worst fears were unfounded. The leaders of the British Commonwealth settled down to a frank and businesslike discussion of Empire probles. Soon after his arrival Canada's Premier won the hearts even of the doubters. People realised that he was not a separatist, but was working for unity between the English-speaking peoples on both sides of the Atlantic. General Hertzog, at the beginning, frankly stated the position of his government in South Africa, but he was the first to disavow any intention to take South Africa outside the Empire, even if he could. Ireland's representatives scoffed with good-natured raillery at the idea that they harbor hostility to us. They admitted in the early days that they were not very much interested in matters outside their own country, saying that they had enough to do there to keep them busy. But during the conference the hearts of the Irish leaders warmed to us.

The spokesmen of Australia, New Zealand, and Newfoundland showed themselves to be champions of the unity and closer co-operation of the English-speaking peoples. Not least interesting was the attitude of India's representative. Many of the British audiences he addressed must have been surprised, not only at the excellence of his English, but at the soundness of his gospel of the Commonwealth. India seeks her full share of the inheritance of freedom and justice which our peoples have secured, and her spokesman worthily and fittingly proclaimed her hopes and ideals at every opportunity.

MACKENZIE KING

The arrival of William Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, was awaited with special interest. Mr. Mackenzie King has long been one of the romantic figures of the Empire. He has an historical ancestry, being in the line of Mackenzie, the famous Canadian rebel. He started life as a serious student of world affairs. He won his master's degree at the University of Toronto. From there he went to the University of Chicago, living at Hull House, Miss Jane Addam's famous social settlement, and studying the problems of the poor. Then came Harvard, which gave him a scholarship that enabled him to go abroad and study economics in the old countries of Europe. In London he lived at the Passmore Edwards Settlement in Bloomsbury.

Then, fully trained, he went back to Canada, an eager young social reformer, flinging himself into his life-chosen work of reconciling Labor and Capital.

Already he was attracting attention from people who are always on the lookout for outstanding characters. Mrs. Humphry Ward made him the hero of one of her novels. His friends echoed his praises through two continents. He was the coming man in Canadian Liberalism. In 1909 he became Minister of Labor. In 1911, swept down in the vortex with his party, he found himself retired to private life.

It was then that he did a characteristic and bold thing. John Rockfeller, jun., inheritor of all the burdens of his father's wealth, seeking a way out of some of the industrial troubles in his great mining interests in Colorado, called on Mackenzie King to help him. The politician must have known that to have his name associated with that of the Rockfellers would not do him good from the electoral point of view. He risked that, went to Colorado with young Rockefeller, and rew up a scheme, which both sides accepted, ending one of the fiercest industrial conflicts of modern times.

In the autumn of 1921 I obtained admission into Soviet Russia. The Communist authorities in Moscow were examining me. "You are a Canadian?" one of them asked. I nodded assent. "There is another man called Mackenzie in Canada, a politician." "You mean Mackenzie King?" I suggested. "Yes, that is the one. He was associated with the Rockefellers, wasn't he?" I explained what the connection meant. "What is he doing now?" "If you wait a few weeks," I replied, "you will see that he is Prime Minister of Canada." It was a safe prophecy. It came true in December that year.

Much water has flowed under the bridges since then. The Mackenzie King who came to London in October, 1926, had somewhat outgrown the romantic stage of his youth. He has become broader and heavier. Responsibility, maybe, weighed him down a bit. But his frankness, his sincerity and his shrewd wit won him friends wherever he spoke. It was interesting to see the way in which he absorbed and radiated the atmosphere of comradeship which surrounded him.

The first time that I heard Stanley Melbourne Bruce, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, I felt in my heart "Here indeed is a man." An Australian by birth, alumnus of Cambridge University, a barrister of the Middle Temple, a soldier twice wounded and decorated for valour in the Great War, forty-two years old, with the verve and vigor of twenty-eight, intense, practical, idealistic, Mr. Bruce won the heart of England. If ever Australia wants to get rid of him—which she never will—we'll take him and keep him and not let him go. Here is a man with a spirit of Drake and Raleigh, who sees a vision of Empire as Rhodes saw it. He came to us, not for what England can give him, but to learn what Australia can do to help in the common work of the Commonwealth. If Mr. Bruce frankly lectured British manufacturers and merchants about their shortcomings—as he did—it was because he wanted to help them. And, between ourselves, there are some grounds for the complaints that he made. His speeches—direct, sincere, eloquent—touched us all.

RECORD IN PEACE AND WAR

He has a very good running partner in Mr. Coates, New Zealand's premier. I have heard people describe Mr. Coates as the most eloquent and convincing of all the representatives of the Empire here. That is not, maybe, very high praise, because the standard of eloquence is not a particularly high one. But Mr. Coates spoke for New Zealand without hesitation and without doubt, and voiced his love for England too. He has a record in peace and war alike worthy of New Zealand. Can one say more?

The outstanding characteristic of General Hertzog was courage. This slightly built and wiry man of sixty, with tan complexion, has stood a somewhat solitary figure throughout the Conference. His demand on the opening for the "international recognition" of South Africa's full and free nationhood was one way of nailing his flag to the mast. It was consistent with all his past record. A Boer, of Dutch descent, a graduate of Amsterdam University, a valiant fighter against us in the war of a quarter of a century ago, he never took the fortunes of war kindly. Despite his acceptance of office in the first Union Ministry, the Great War did not see him rally to Britain's side like Smuts, his old colleague, did. When the Great War was over he appealed to Paris to make South Africa independent. Finding that full independence was impossible, he worked steadily to reduce the Imperial tie to a minimum. We would have liked to see General Hartzog forget old grievances and join hands with us. And in the end we saw growing signs of what we wanted. The Conference increased our accord.

The attitude of Mr. Cosgrave and his witty men intrigued us. Mr. Cosgrave's ill health prevented his taking so public a part as he otherwise would have done in all the affairs here. But the clever, sparkling speeches of his colleagues delighted us all. Listening to them, one understood better where Bernard Shaw inherited all his paradoxical brilliancy. Many of us were disappointed that Mr. Cosgrave could not see his way to participate in the service for the war dead. His letter on that occasion, carefully written as it was, left a sense of disappointment. The Irish delegates admitted that the British connection must be, but they showed in many ways that they did not wish it obtruded. At first they indulged in no "hands across the Channel" speeches and seemed still under the shadow and influence of historic remembrances and grievances. But Mr. Cosgrave's sueech at Manchester late in the Conefrence struck another note. He expressed his profound conviction that "the relations between us will ripen into a bond of sincere and lasting friendship," and that we will both devote ourselves "rather to discovering grounds for common endeavor and common achievement than to seeking in the pages of history memory of bitter things."

LIKE THESE IRISHMEN

I for one admit that I cannot help a friendship for these Irishmen. All of us feel the same. Even when they laugh at us, we like them and want them with us.

Little Newfoundland ranks as one of the Dominions and had her delegate, just as Canada or Australia had. And W. S. Monroe brought to the Conference the sincere support of a community that is as English as England, that wants things to remain as they are, and that has proved in a thousand ways its faithfulness to the Motherland.

India's representative, the Maharajah of Burdwan gave many of us, during his visit here, a first glimpse of what India may be. The old India, the vassal State, is passing. The new India, the self-governing unit of the Commonwealth, is in process of evolution. All that the Maharajah said gave us hopes and confidence that this new India will be worthy of all the lives and all the efforts that Britain has squandered on her upbringing.

THE FRENCH FRANC IS GOING : HIGHER

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Foreign Exchange Bulletin

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BLOOMERS FOR BOYS
These are in all sizes up to 36 and come in Fox Serges, Tweeds, Blue Serges, etc. Any pair in the store at
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95c

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In Blue and Khaki. Regular value up to $2.50. While they last.
Temptation Sale Price
$1.45

SHOES FOR BOYS
18 pairs only, Boys' sturdy school shoes. The right thing for after the holidays.
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LAND ACT

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY TO TO LEASE LAND.

In Prince Rupert Land Recording District of Prince Rupert, and situate on the north shore of Crescent Inlet, Moresby Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, in the Province of British Columbia, and being about one and a half miles from the head of the Inlet.

TAKE NOTICE that James Field, of Prince Rupert, B.C., occupation Marine Broker, intends to apply for a lease of the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted on the north shore of Crescent Inlet, about one and a half miles from the head of the Inlet; thence northwesterly 20 chains; thence southwesterly 20 chains; thence southeasterly 20 chains; thence northeasterly 20 chains, and containing forty (40) acres, more or less.

JAMES FIELD,
Applicant.

Dated November 27, 1926.

IN PROBATE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

In the Matter of the Administration Act; and
In the Matter of the Estate of William T. Mitchell, Deceased, Intestate.

TAKE NOTICE that by order of His Honor, H. E. A. Robertson, the 18th day of December, A.D. 1926, I was appointed Administrator of the estate of William T. Mitchell, deceased, and all parties having claims against the said estate are hereby required to furnish same, properly verified, to me on or before the 22nd day of January, A.D. 1927, and all parties indebted to the estate are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness to me forthwith.

NORMAN A. WATT,
Official Administrator.
Prince Rupert, B.C.

LAND ACT

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY TO LEASE FORESHORE

In Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Island Land Recording District of Prince Rupert, and situate at Ferguson Bay, Massett Inlet, Graham Island.

TAKE NOTICE that Powell River Company Limited of Vancouver, B.C., occupation Manufacturers, intend to apply for a lease of the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of D.L. 1571; thence westerly, following northern boundary of said Lot to the northwest corner of said Lot; thence westerly, northerly and easterly, following the high tide mark of Ferguson Bay to the extreme easterly point of Echinus Point; thence southeasterly to the point of commencement, and containing 150 acres, more or less.

POWELL RIVER COMPANY, LTD.
Agent, J. Douglas Wilson.

Dated 4th November, 1926.

COMPANIES ACT

TAKE NOTICE that LIPSETT CUNNINGHAM & CO. LIMITED after the expiration of one month from the first publication of this Notice intends to apply to the Registrar of Companies for the approval of the change of name to "EDWARD LIPSETT (PRINCE RUPERT) LIMITED."

DATED at Vancouver, B.C., this 10th day of December, A.D. 1926.

LADNER & CANTELON,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

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